

RURAL DISTRICT OF DROXFORD.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended December 31st, 1914.



JACOB AND JOHNSON, PRINTERS, WINCHESTER.

RURAL DISTRICT OF DROXFORD

IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended December 31st, 1914.

DROXFORD,

February, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

Under the Orders of the Local Government Board, relative to Medical Officers of Health, every Medical Officer is required to make an Annual Report to the end of December in each year, and such Annual Report shall comprise :—

I.—A summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

II.—An account of the Sanitary State of the District generally at the end of the year.

III.—An account of the enquiries made by such Officer as to conditions injurious to health existing in the District, and of the proceedings relating to such conditions in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act.

IV.—Tabular Statements of the Sickness and Mortality within the District, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

I.—A summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

Smallpox.—No case.

Measles.—Twenty-one cases at Denmead in May; twenty-six cases at Denmead in June; two cases at Meonstoke, twelve cases at Denmead, and one case at Curdridge in July; one case at Curdridge in August; one case at Warnford in October. In only one village did it spread to any extent, and that at Denmead. In no instance was it necessary to close the Schools. The families affected were excluded from School.

Scarlet Fever.—One case notified at Station Cottages, Brockbridge, in January, contracted at Southampton, where the child had been staying; she left Southampton on the Monday, and developed the rash the following Wednesday. One case notified in February at Newtown (Soberton), imported from Portsmouth; the child came up from Portsmouth and developed the rash the next morning. Three cases notified in March at Swanmore, two cases in one family at Jervis Court; one of which suffers from chronic eczema, and the skin is always rough, but the skin appears to have been peeling more than usual, and there was a history of sore throat sickness and malaise a month ago, and probably this is the first case. I could not trace the origin; she infected her sister and also another child at Upper Swanmore, who sat next to her at School. One case notified in April at Upper Swanmore, in the same family as last month. Three cases notified in May, two cases in the same family at Swanmore; it appears that the father of the children at Upper Swanmore had been cutting the children's hair, and no doubt took infection there; the other case at Clayland's Road, Newtown (Bishop's Waltham); I could not trace the origin, but excluded all the children from Clayland's Road from School, as they are all so mixed up together, with the result there was no further spread. Two cases notified in July at Grenville, Soberton; a young woman, who had been travelling about a good deal, visited there three days previous to the rash appearing, and probably brought infection. Six cases notified in September at Warnford in three families, it appears four children in one family had had scarlet fever for

three weeks, they had no medical man, and two of the children continued to go to School; I could not trace the origin, the children going to School infected the other two cases. Three cases notified in November, two at Warnford in two families, infected from the children affected last month, and one case at the School House, Westmeon; a supply teacher had been sent to Westmeon School from Nursling School, which had been closed for scarlet fever, and may have brought infection from there. Three cases notified in December at Westmeon, contracted by visiting houses at Warnford, these three cases and the one at the School House, Westmeon, at the end of last month were all isolated in one house, and there was no further spread. There were twenty-three cases in all notified during the year, they were all isolated in their own homes and supplied with disinfectants, and the houses disinfected afterwards with formalin. The Schools were closed and disinfected at Westmeon and Warnford on account of it.

Mumps.—Very few cases during the year, one case at Westmeon and one at Bishop's Waltham in September; the families affected were excluded from School.

Diphtheria.—No case notified during the year.

Enteric Fever.—One case notified in November at Shedfield. The girl had been getting about a good deal, and probably picked it up away; there was no sanitary defect on the premises, and the water supply was good, being laid on from the Gosport Water Company's main; she was removed to Southampton Hospital, and the room, bedding, &c., disinfected.

Diarrhœa.—One case at Soberton in January; six cases at Swanmore and one case at Shedfield in May; two cases at Soberton Heath in June; one case at Soberton in August; one case at Meonstoke, one at Droxford, and one at Soberton in September; one case at Swanmore in October; and one case at Exton in November. It was not very prevalent during the year. One fatal case.

Influenza.—Was not very prevalent during the year, a few cases during February and March. No fatal case.

Whooping Cough.—Was not very prevalent during the year. Mostly at Soberton and Newtown (Soberton). Five cases at Shedfield in June; five cases at Soberton in July; eleven cases at Soberton in August; seven cases at Soberton and six cases at Newtown (Soberton) in September; two cases at Newtown (Soberton) and five cases at Soberton in October. The families affected were excluded from school.

Chicken-pox.—Several cases at Bishop's Waltham, and a few scattered cases in other villages. One case at Bishop's Waltham in January; fourteen cases at Bishop's Waltham in February; two cases at Bishop's Waltham and eight cases at Upham in March; one case at Westmeon in June; and four cases at Denmead in September. The families affected were excluded from school.

Erysipelas.—One case notified at Middle Preshaw in January, no sanitary defect; the woman was removed to Droxford Workhouse and isolated there, as she had no one to look after her. One case notified at Soberton Heath in April; the man was stung by a gnat; no sanitary defect. One case notified at Soberton in May, no sanitary defect. One case notified at Droxford Workhouse in June, no sanitary defect. One case notified at Bishop's Waltham in August, no sanitary defect. One case notified at Bishop's Waltham in October, no sanitary defect; and one case notified at Droxford Workhouse in December, no sanitary defect. There were seven cases in all notified during the year; they were all isolated, supplied with disinfectants and fumigated; no further spread.

Anthrax.—No case.

Tetanus.—No case.

Poliomyelitis.—No case.

Ringworm.—One case at Soberton Heath and two cases at Swanmore in January; two cases at Swanmore in February; and three cases at Droxford in June. They were all excluded from school till well.

Impetigo.—There were several cases during the year. One case at Meonstoke and one at Shedfield in March; two cases at Swanmore in April; one case at Swanmore and four at Bishop's Waltham in May; three cases at Swanmore in June; three cases at Swanmore in July; five cases at Swanmore and eight cases at Shedfield in October; two cases at Shedfield in November; and three cases at Droxford in December. They were all excluded from school.

Scabies.—One case at Swanmore in January. Excluded.

II.—An account of the Sanitary State of the District generally at the end of the year.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—

The District is made up of fourteen scattered villages, with the small town of Bishop's Waltham. Eight of the villages are in the Meon Valley, the levels of which range from 594ft. at Filmore Hill, Westmeon, to about 160ft. at Soberton; the level at Hambledon is from 213ft. to 200ft.; and the other villages range from about 200ft. to 116ft. above sea level. It is an agricultural district, and extensively wooded, the subsoil most chalk, and in other parts clay and sand.

Occupations of the Inhabitants.—The majority of the inhabitants are employed on the land; in a fair proportion of the District, especially at Soberton Forest, Newtown (Soberton), Hundred Acres, Swanmore, Shirrell Heath, Shedfield, Waltham Chase, Curdridge, and Durley there are a lot of small holdings, where people go in for fruit growing, especially strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, plums, cherries, and apples; vegetables are also grown to a pretty large extent, the people taking their produce into Portsmouth and Southampton. At Shedfield they have an Horticultural Society, which does a considerable amount of good in educating the people how to grow their produce in the most profitable manner; they have lectures fairly often on different subjects, and a show once a year.

There is no particular occupation that has any prejudicial effect on public health; the principal occupation of working on the land should be conducive to good health.

The population at the Census, 1911, was 12,906, and I estimate the population for 1914 at 13,300.

There is a small Cottage Hospital at Shedfield, where poor people are admitted for treatment. There is also a dispensary there, where poor people are treated as out-patients; three doctors in the District give their services free, each taking four months in the year, and attend there every Friday, and visit the in-patients as often as necessary. Ninety-three cases were admitted as in-patients during the year. Other cases requiring hospital treatment go to Winchester or Portsmouth Hospital, tickets of admission being obtained from the gentry in the District, many of whom are subscribers; the Friendly Societies in the District also subscribe, and give tickets of admission to their members. There is no difficulty whatever in this District to obtain hospital treatment when required.

Water Supply in the District.—The water supply of the District on the whole is satisfactory; there was a shortage of water in the District in the autumn, owing to a very small rainfall in the summer and autumn, the majority of the houses in the District obtaining their supply from the chalk; most of the houses have their own well. The main part of Bishop's Waltham is supplied by the South Hants Water Company, whose supply is obtained from wells sunk in the chalk, just where the chalk joins the clay; the water is very good, and free from any source of pollution; it is pumped up into a reservoir on the top of Vernon Hill, and supplied by gravitation. A good many of the houses in Curdridge are supplied by the South Hants Water Company, as also Curdridge School. The houses on Waltham Chase, in Shedfield parish, and several of the houses in Shedfield, are supplied by the Gosport Water Company, whose pumping station is close to Soberton Mill; they have recently been sinking another well; the water is very good, and free from any source of pollution, being obtained from deep wells, sunk in the chalk, with a depth of 50ft. of clay above the chalk; it is pumped up into a large reservoir on the top of Gravel Hill, and supplied by gravitation. There are two spring wells at Swanmore, which supply several houses in Chapel Road,

Spring Lane, and Chase Road; and a parish well in Basingwell Street, Bishop's Waltham, supplying several Houses in Basingwell Street. One new house on Shedfield Chase, two new houses at Shedfield, and one new house at Mislingford have been supplied by the Gosport Water Company; and one new house at Bishop's Waltham has been supplied by the South Hants Water Company. Where any source of pollution is discovered the water is analysed by me and action taken; in four instances the wells wanted cleaning out, which was done.

None of the waters in this District have any particular action on lead, as they are fairly hard; no case of lead poisoning has come under my notice during the year. Neither the Gosport Water Company nor the South Hants Water Company apply any treatment to the water before supplying it. I should like to see the houses on The Chase, in Bishop's Waltham parish, supplied by the South Hants Water Company, as the water is far from satisfactory.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams in the District.—Bishop's Waltham Pond and the Hamble River are polluted by the slop water and some of the sewage of Bishop's Waltham; no action taken at present to check it, beyond a more efficient system of scavenging.

Drainage and Sewerage.—During the year the Council has taken no further action in connection with the drainage scheme for Bishop's Waltham. During the last few years a great improvement has been effected in Bishop's Waltham in the scavenging arrangements.

Excrement Disposal.—The excrement in the District generally is disposed of into dead wells in the better class of houses (in some instances into septic tanks and filter beds), and in the lower classes into privy cesspits, buckets, and earth-closets, which are cleaned out by the tenants themselves. Eight insanitary privies have been abolished, and earth-closets provided; twenty-nine defective privies repaired, and one defective water-closet repaired.

In Bishop's Waltham the cesspools, privies, and buckets are cleaned out by contract, under the supervision of the District Council; cesspools on demand, privies and buckets twice a week. The cesspools and privies have been deodorised with crude sulphate of iron, enabling the contractor to clean them out in the daytime, which has greatly facilitated his work, which has been done in a satisfactory manner. The excrement is carted right away in a covered tun, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—The house refuse throughout the District generally is removed by certain men in the several villages, and paid for by the tenants themselves; in many instances it is dug into the gardens.

In Bishop's Waltham the house refuse is removed by contract, under the supervision of the District Council; each house has an ashbox, the man goes round twice a week, empties the ashboxes, and takes the refuse right away, in a covered cart, early in the morning.

III.—An account of the enquiries made by such Officer, as to conditions injurious to health, existing in the District, and of the proceedings relating to such conditions, in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.—There are no Bye-laws or Regulations in force in the District, except Regulations controlling cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops. There is apparently no control over cowsheds, where they do not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, but make cheese or butter, and it seems to me as necessary to have the same regulations for them as for the purveyor of milk. There are no lodging-houses or cellar dwellings in the District, and only one case of an offensive trade, and that a knacker's yard at Denmead, which is right away from any dwelling; it is inspected and kept in a cleanly state.

During the year the Council has had under their consideration the question of adopting Building Bye-laws for the District, but, owing to several members of the Council being engaged on military duties in connection with the war, they decided to postpone further consideration of the matter.

Public Elementary Schools.—The teachers are provided with postcards to notify cases of infectious disease coming to their notice to the County Medical Officer of Health and myself. There have been some cases of chicken-pox, measles, whooping cough, mumps, and impetigo, but not to any extent where it was necessary to close the schools. In two instances schools were closed, on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health and myself, for scarlet fever: Westmeon School from November 30th to December 24th, and Warnford School from December 7th to December 24th, inclusive. I have visited the schools when necessary, and in many instances have excluded from schools families with infectious disease amongst them. Fourteen children with impetigo, one with scabies, and four with ringworm were excluded from Swanmore School; one child with ringworm and twenty-eight children with whooping cough were excluded from Soberton School; eight children with whooping cough were excluded from Newtown (Soberton) School; seventeen children with chicken-pox, four with impetigo, one with mumps, and one with verminous head were excluded from Bishop's Waltham Schools; eight children with chicken-pox were excluded from Upham School; one child with impetigo and two with measles were excluded from Meonstoke School; eleven children with impetigo and five with whooping cough were excluded from Shedfield School; three children with ringworm were excluded from Droxford School; thirty-eight children with measles and four with chicken-pox were excluded from Denmead School; one child with chicken-pox and one with mumps were excluded from Westmeon School; two children with measles were excluded from Curdridge School; one child with measles and three children with impetigo were excluded from Warnford School.

The schools are disinfected when necessary ; two schools have been disinfected during the year. The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools on the whole is satisfactory.

Milk Supply.—The character and wholesomeness of the milk provided within the District is very fair, but there is room for improvement, especially as regards the grooming of cows ; in many instances they are in a filthy condition, in which condition they remain all the winter months. There is a considerable quantity of milk sent out of the District, and there is one man living just outside the District supplying milk in this District. The condition of the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops is very fairly satisfactory. The District Council have Regulations, regulating same, since which have been in force there has been a considerable improvement. There are seventy-one cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk registered in the District during the year ; they are all periodically inspected, and kept in proper order. Twenty-four contraventions of the Order or Regulations were dealt with ; sixteen cowsheds were cleansed and limewashed ; two dairies were limewashed ; two cowsheds were ventilated ; one cowshed floor was repaired ; two cowshed drains were repaired ; and one cowshed closed and demolished, and a new one erected in its place. They are all properly drained, well lighted, and ventilated, and the sides and ceilings limewashed.

There is no administration in regard to milk. The Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, employed by the County Council, has taken three samples of new milk during the year, and in each instance was found to be satisfactory. All cows in this District are out to graze the greater part of the day, and only occupy the sheds at night time during the winter months, and are only brought in to milk during the summer months ; there are no instances where cows are kept in their sheds day and night. The water supply to dairy farms is satisfactory.

Other Foods.—The sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored, and exposed for sale is satisfactory. The condition of the slaughter-houses is satisfactory ; they are

six in number, they are all frequently inspected (especially at the time of killing, when meat is examined for tuberculosis and other diseases), and kept in a cleanly state, and lime-washed at frequent intervals. In nine instances defects were found, eight of which were remedied, and the other in hand at the end of the year. The meat sold throughout the District is of very good quality. No carcasses were condemned for tuberculosis, and it was not found necessary to condemn any meat during the year, or necessary to take any action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In most of the slaughter-houses the cattle and sheep are slaughtered with humane killers.

All the bakehouses, which number twenty-nine, are registered, inspected, and kept in a cleanly state and limewashed twice a year. One bakehouse, which was an underground bakehouse, was demolished and re-built, and one bakehouse became void, and remained void at the end of the year. In seven instances defects were found and remedied after notices by the Inspector. There are no underground bakehouses in the District.

Sale of Foods and Drugs Act.—Action under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act is taken by an Inspector under the County Council; twenty-four samples of food have been taken, and no adulteration found.

Housing.—The accommodation for the working classes, on the whole, is fairly satisfactory, and fit for habitation, and, in my opinion, there are sufficient houses for the working classes to meet the needs of the District; a man cannot, perhaps, always get a house close to his work, but such cases are few. There is plenty of open space about the houses, the majority of the houses having gardens or allotments, and the cleanliness of their surroundings is, on the whole, satisfactory; of course, there are some people that are filthy in their habits, and too lazy to carry the slop water up the garden, and throw it just outside their back door; when detected they are dealt with. There is very little overcrowding in the District; two cases were detected, and the overcrowding abated. At

present there is no supervision over the erection of new houses, beyond the owner having to obtain a water certificate, certifying the water supply good, before the house can be occupied; the Inspector takes the sample, delivers it to me, I analyse it, and report to the Council; there has been no necessity to take legal proceedings during the year for occupying new houses without a water certificate. During the year the Council has had under their consideration the question of adopting Building Bye-laws for the District, but, owing to several members of the Council being engaged on military duties in connection with the war, they decided to postpone further consideration of the matter.

There are very few wooden dwellings in the District, and very few van-dwellers, mostly gipsies passing through the District, especially when *fêtes* are on, and at harvest time.

No action taken under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and no action taken or needed under Part III. One hundred and fifty houses were dealt with under the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909, and records kept. Ten houses were found to be unfit for habitation, five of which were voluntarily pulled down by the owner, and new ones built in their place; three were put in repair after being reported to the Council; three houses were represented to the Council for Closing Orders, and one Closing Order made; in the other two instances the owners promised to put the houses in proper repair, and the Closing Orders were withheld. One hundred and twenty defects were found: defective roofs, floors, walls, &c., forty-nine; houses cleansed and distempered, nine; houses overcrowded and the overcrowding abated, two; damp houses remedied, nine; eaves, gutters, and down-spouting repaired or provided, four; insanitary privies abolished, eight; defective privies repaired, thirteen; earth-closets provided, eight; defective water-closets repaired, one; samples of water taken from suspected wells, one; wells repaired or cleansed, five; wells provided, one; houses provided with water supply, one; drains repaired, trapped, or provided, nine. All the defects were remedied,

with the exception of twenty-seven houses, which were in hand, at the end of the year. One statutory notice was served by the Council, the remaining defects being remedied after verbal or informal written notices from the Inspector. There were forty-eight defects remaining over from last year, which were completed during this year.

Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.—Cases of infectious disease are notified by the medical attendant, and are at once visited by me, and isolated in their own homes (as there is no Isolation Hospital), and supplied with disinfectants and the houses disinfected afterwards with formalin. Cases of infectious disease occurring at the Workhouse are isolated in the infectious block. The District has been fairly free from infectious diseases during the year, mostly scarlet fever, twenty-three cases being notified during the year; four cases at Westmeon, eight cases at Warnford, six cases at Swanmore, one at Brockbridge, one at Newtown (Soberton), two at Grenville (Soberton), and one at Newtown (Bishop's Waltham). One case of enteric fever was notified at Shedfield, and removed to Southampton Hospital. One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified at Newtown (Bishop's Waltham). Seven cases of erysipelas were notified during the year; two at Droxford Workhouse; two at Bishop's Waltham; one at Middle Preshaw, which was removed to Droxford Workhouse, as she had no one to look after her; and two at Soberton.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the District Council; a supply is given to each Poor Law Medical Officer in the District, and a supply is also kept by me, and any medical man requiring antitoxin for use in the case of poor people can get it by applying to me. Bacteriological aids to diagnosis are used when necessary; the County Council have a County Laboratory, free outfits have been sent to me, and any medical man requiring an outfit can have one by applying to me. The bacteriological examination is carried out free of cost, the report sent direct to the medical man (if positive, a copy of the report to me), and a similar outfit is returned to the medical man.

Methods of Control of Tuberculosis.—All cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary or otherwise, are notified; as soon as a case is notified it is visited by me, the pulmonary cases are supplied with a spit bottle, card of advice (advice to consumptives), paper handkerchiefs, and disinfectants to use in the spit bottle and about the house; they are given instructions as to open windows, sleeping in a room by themselves, they are told how to clean the spit bottle and dispose of the sputum, and how they are a danger to themselves and other people; the house, where possible, is disinfected at once, and again at intervals; the house is also disinfected with formalin, and the bedding, &c., with Izal on removal or death. Nineteen visits were made on the receipt of primary notifications, and two hundred and seventy-six subsequent visits. Twenty-four houses have been disinfected, twelve after death, five after patients left the District, three after patients had gone into sanatoriums, and four after patients had changed rooms, but had not left the District.

The medical man attending a case of tuberculosis, if he suspects anyone associated with the notified case, takes some of the sputum and sends it to the County Laboratory for examination; if the School Medical Officers suspect any of the children as suffering from tuberculosis, a notification is sent to me.

There were fifteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the District during the year; five of which have died; one case was sent to Oakshott Hanger by the Guardians; seven cases had the use of a tent; eight cases had sanatorium treatment; one case had a shelter provided by the County Council; five cases refused the use of a tent; one case went to Brighton, and returned and died; three cases left the District, two of which died; one case was only notified at death; one case was treated in the infectious block at the Workhouse; two cases had Tuberculin treatment. There were four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year: one case of tuberculous glands of the neck, which were removed, and the girl is now perfectly well; one case of tuberculous hip, the leg was amputated, and there seems no further trouble; one

case of tuberculosis of face, which was treated in London Hospital; and one case of tuberculosis of intestines, which turned out to be a case of locomotor ataxy with gastric crises. There were fifteen deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and three deaths from other tuberculous diseases.

Tents are supplied by the District Council for people in poor circumstances suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, for use in their own homes, where space permits erecting it; seven cases have had the use of a tent during the year. One case was sent to Oakshott Hanger by the Guardians.

There is no hospital accommodation for consumptives in the District beyond the infectious block at the Workhouse, which is used when a case of tuberculosis occurs at the Workhouse, but not for outside cases; one case has been treated there during the year. The following cases from outside the District were treated at Shedfield Cottage Hospital:—Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, two cases of tubercular caries of spine, and one case of tuberculosis of the knee.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Male	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
Female	...	...	...	1	5	1	1

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Male	1	...	...
Female	1	1	1	...	...

Water Analysis.—Twenty-nine samples of water have been analysed by me during the year, and action taken; in four instances the wells required cleaning out, which was done, and the water satisfactory.

Means of Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.—

There are very few certified midwives practising in the District; some of the villages have a parish nurse, who, in the majority of cases, attend with a medical man. There has been no case of puerperal fever notified in the District during the year. One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year; it was immediately visited by me, received treatment, and got well. There were twenty-eight deaths under one year of age during the year: two from whooping cough, two from abdominal tuberculosis, three from convulsions, three from bronchitis, three from pneumonia, one from enteritis, one from congenital malformation, four from premature birth, four from atrophy, debility, and marasmus; and two from other causes. Families in which there were cases of infectious disease were excluded from school, and the schools disinfected where necessary.

The infant death rate per 1000 births registered has risen from 49.05 last year to 108.1 this year.

In the Hambledon District there were one hundred and nineteen legitimate and five illegitimate births, twelve legitimate and no illegitimate deaths; in the Bishop's Waltham District there were ninety-three legitimate and four illegitimate births, and twelve legitimate and no illegitimate deaths; in the Westmeon District there were thirty-seven legitimate and one illegitimate births, four legitimate and no illegitimate deaths. Of the ten illegitimate children born during the year, none died.

The birth rate of the District has decreased from 20.04 last year to 19.4 this year.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into force in this District on October 20th this year.

The Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act. Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.

(1.) Sanitary Condition of Workshops and Workplaces.

- (a) **Cleanliness.**—In nine instances there was want of cleanliness; in each instance it was brought to the notice of the occupier, and remedied.
- (b) **Ventilation.**—In no instance was want of ventilation found.
- (c) **Overcrowding.**—In no instance was overcrowding found.
- (d) **Drainage of Floors.**—Satisfactory.
- (e) **Other Nuisances.**—None found.
- (f) **Provision of Suitable and Sufficient Sanitary Accommodation.**—In one instance the sanitary accommodation was defective and remedied.

(2.) Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.

- (a) **Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses** (S. 101).—There are no underground bakehouses in the District.
- (b) **Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses.**—In seven instances there was a breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses, which were remedied.
- (c) **Other Offences.**—In one instance there was a failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

- (3.) **Home Work.**—There is very little home work done in the District. There have only been five people residing in the District doing home work, one of whom works for a firm in another district. They are all employed in the making of wearing apparel. The home work is done under very good conditions. All outworkers' premises have been inspected, and in no instance has any sanitary defect been found, and there has been no case of infectious disease at any outworkers' premises.

(4.) The Keeping of the List of Outworkers in Certain Branches of Industry, which are to be Furnished by Employers, the Transmission of the Name and Place of Employment of any such Outworker, who does not reside in the District, to the Council of the District, in which he works.—A list of outworkers is kept by the Clerk to the District Council, and forwarded to the Inspector and myself twice a year, in February and August, and if there is an outworker, who does not reside in this District, employed by anyone in the District, the name of the outworker and the place of employment is transmitted to the Council of the District in which he works. There has been no case of an outworker residing in another District employed by people in this District, and only one case of an outworker residing in this District employed by people outside the District.

(5.) The Keeping of a Register of Workshops.—A Register of Workshops is kept by the Sanitary Inspector. There are fifty-six workshops on the Register. They are all periodically inspected and kept in proper order.

Local Government Board Inquiries.—None.

IV.—Tabular Statements of Sickness and Mortality within the District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Table I. gives vital statistics of the whole District during 1914 and previous years.

Table II. gives cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1914.

Table III. gives causes of and ages at death during the year 1914 of residents, whether occurring within or without the District, and also deaths of residents and non-residents occurring in public institutions in the District, for the whole District, classified according to diseases and under age groups; also the number of certified and uncertified deaths.

Table IV. gives the nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age, the nett legitimate and illegitimate births, and the nett deaths of legitimate and illegitimate infants during the year 1914.

I calculate the death-rate at 13.3, which is a little higher than the previous year. There were two deaths from whooping cough; fifteen deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, which is considerably higher than last year, which was six; three deaths from other tuberculous disease; seventeen deaths from malignant disease (which is considerably less than last year, which was twenty-five), seven of which occurred in the Hambledon District, seven in the Bishop's Waltham District, and three in the Westmeon District; twenty-three deaths from organic heart disease; nine from bronchitis; twelve from pneumonia; six from Bright's disease; and nine from congenital debility and malformation, including premature birth; four from accidents; and two from suicide.

The infant death-rate, under one year of age, I calculate at 108.1 per 1000 net births registered, which is a considerable increase on the previous year, which was 49.05. There were two hundred and fifty-nine children born belonging to the District during the year, eleven of which were illegitimate. There were twenty-eight deaths of children under one year of age, there was no death of an illegitimate child.

I enclose a copy of the Sanitary Inspector's Report, giving an account of his work during the year, which has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDGAR C. PERN, M.O.H.

To the Droxford Rural District Council.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	12282	...	241	19.6	152	12.3	1	5	16	66.3	156	12.7
1910	12550	...	301	23.9	130	10.3	...	2	15	49.8	132	10.5
1911	12906	292	294	22.7	167	12.09	1	21	30	102.04	187	14.4
1912	13054	266	266	20.3	141	10.8	1	9	15	56.3	149	11.4
1913	13217	263	265	20.04	131	9.9	...	16	13	49.05	147	11.1
1914	13300	258	259	19.4	159	11.9	1	19	28	108.1	177	13.3

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)—48647.
Total Population at all Ages—12906, at Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Hambleton	Bishop's Waltham.	Westmeon.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.					65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	...	2
Scarlet fever ...	23	1	4	16	2	...	...	...	10	12	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	15	...	1	...	5	7	1	1	6	1	...
Other forms Tuberculosis	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...
Totals ...	51	2	5	17	9	10	3	26	12	13	3

Isolation Hospital, Sanatoria, &c.—None.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

[illegible]

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

<p> Nett Births in the year </p>	<p> { Legitimate, 248. { Illegitimate, 11. </p>	<p> Nett Deaths in the year of </p>	<p> { Legitimate Infants, 28. { Illegitimate Infants, 0. </p>
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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1914 for the Rural District of Droxford,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	7	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	238	5	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)... ..	...	...	...
Total	245	5	...

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
I	2	3	4	5
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	...	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	...
	not separate for sexes	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	7	7	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work, which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	17	17	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3. Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.					Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.					Prosecutions.		Instances.		Prosecutions.		Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Outworkers.		Outworkers.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		Orders made (S. 110).		Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
	Lists.		Workmen.		Lists.	Contractors.		Workmen.		Contractors.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		Orders made (S. 110).		Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1																			
Wearing apparel—																			
Making, &c. ...																			
Cleaning and washing																			
Household linen ...																			
Lace, lace curtains and nets...																			
Curtains & furniture hangings																			
Furniture and upholstery ...																			
Electro-plate ...																			
File making ...																			
Brass and brass articles																			
Fur pulling ...																			
Cables and chains ...																			
Anchor and grapnels...																			
Cart gear ...																			
Locks, latches, and keys																			
Umbrellas, &c. ...																			
Artificial flowers ...																			
Nets, other than wire nets																			
Tents ...																			
Sacks ...																			
Racquet and tennis balls																			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags																			
Brush making ...																			
Pea picking ...																			
Feather sorting ...																			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																			
Stuffed toys ...																			
Basket making...																			
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...																			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers,																			
Christmas stockings, &c. ...																			
Textile weaving ...																			
Total ...	4	2	9																

4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.					Number.
					2
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Workshops	...	...	56
		Bakehouses	...	...	29
		Total number of workshops on Register			85

5. Other Matters.

Class.					Number.
					2
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—					
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	...	...	...	...	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Act (s. 5)	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector				Nil
Other	...	...	...	...	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—					
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	Nil

ANNUAL

REPORT of the SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year ending December 31st, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Report of the various matters dealt with by my predecessor and myself during the year ending the 31st December, 1914, my appointment dating from the 24th of August, 1914.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.**Inspection of District Regulations, 1910.**

Under the above Regulations, 150 houses were inspected, 71 by my predecessor and 79 by myself. Of this number ten were found unfit for human habitation, five were demolished, three put in repair after having been reported to the Council, three were represented for Closing Orders, and one Closing Order was made.

Defects were recorded in 81 houses. Forty-nine houses were repaired, and 27 houses were remaining over at the end of the year.

The following summary shows the various matters dealt with :—

Repairs executed to roofs, floors, walls, &c.	...	...	49
Houses cleansed and distempered	...	...	9
Houses overcrowded and abated	...	...	2
Damp houses remedied	...	...	9
Eaves, gutters, and downspouts repaired or provided	...	...	4
Insanitary privies abolished	...	...	8
Defective privies repaired	...	...	13
Earth closets provided	...	...	8
Defective w.c.'s repaired	...	...	1
Samples of water taken from suspected wells	...	...	1
Wells repaired or cleansed	...	...	5
Wells provided	...	...	1

Houses provided with water supply	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired, trapped, or provided	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>
				120
Remaining over from year ending 1913 and completed during 1914	...	...	...	48
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	168

The five houses demolished were voluntarily demolished by the owner, and new cottages were erected in their place.

Three houses were represented, and one Closing Order made. Three houses were repaired and made fit for habitation without Closing Orders, after having been reported to the Council.

One statutory notice was served by order of the Council.

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

Twenty-four samples of water were taken from wells situated in various parts of the District, and were analysed by your Medical Officer of Health.

The whole of the above were reported upon as being fit for drinking purposes, as also were five samples taken from houses supplied by the Water Companies (South Hants and Gosport).

Seven wells were repaired, four cleansed, and one new well provided.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885.

There were 71 cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk registered at the end of the year.

One cowkeeper gave up business, and two applications for registration were received and duly placed on the register.

Twenty-four contraventions of the above Order were dealt with, and are summarised as follows :—

Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	16
Dairies cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds ventilated	...	...	...	2
Cowshed floors repaired	...	...	...	1
Cowshed channelling and drains repaired	...	...	...	2
Cowshed closed and demolished (new cowshed erected)				1
				<hr/>
				24

Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

At the close of the year there were fifty-six workshops and twenty-nine bakehouses on the register.

Six workshops were closed and one bakehouse became void, and remained unoccupied at the end of the year.

One bakehouse was demolished and re-built in an up-to-date manner.

Sixteen workshops and bakehouses were found to require cleansing and limewashing, which work was executed on being brought to the notice of the owners concerned.

One hundred and seventy-three visits were paid to workshops and bakehouses during the year, and eleven to outworkers' premises.

Infectious Diseases.

Upon receiving notice from your Medical Officer of Health of the occurrence of infectious disease in any house or school within the District, visits were made, the cases investigated, and disinfectants supplied.

Any sanitary defects found were notified to the owners or persons responsible, and were duly remedied.

Cases of tuberculosis were periodically visited, and supplied with disinfectants, &c. Where tents were loaned to patients they were kept in repair as far as practicable, new ropes, &c., being supplied and fitted when required.

Disinfection was carried out at 47 houses and two schools.

Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops, &c.

There are six slaughter-houses within the District.

One hundred and sixty-three visits were paid to the above during the year. The visits to the slaughter-houses were made whenever possible during the time slaughtering was in progress. It was not found necessary to condemn any meat during the year, the animals killed in all the slaughter-houses being of very good quality.

Very few pigs are slaughtered in the slaughter-houses. Probably more than 90 per cent. of the pork eaten in the District is obtained from pigs reared and killed on the premises of cottagers and pig-keepers, so that inspection is practically impossible.

Cattle and sheep are slaughtered with humane killers in most of the slaughter-houses.

The slaughter-houses are kept in a cleanly state, and in good condition.

Petroleum Acts.

Seventeen licences were in force for the storage of motor spirit or benzoline, and 15 licences for the storage of carbide of calcium at the end of the year.

The whole of the above were kept in conformity with the requirements of the Act.

Scavenging at Bishop's Waltham.

The sanitary conveniences within the scavenging area at the end of the year were approximately as follows :—123 w.c.'s, 145 privies, and 103 cesspools.

Three privies were abolished; 17 new sanitary buckets, three w.c.'s, and three cesspools were provided.

The sanitary buckets are emptied twice weekly. House refuse is collected from the main portion of the area twice weekly, and from the outlying portions upon request.

The cesspools are also emptied upon request.

The amount of work carried out by the contractor in dealing with the above was as follows :—

Cesspools emptied	...	...	62	} loads removed	312
Privies emptied	...	...	125		
Sanitary buckets (emptied twice weekly)	...	...	...	„	209
House refuse collected	...	...	...	„	267
					<hr/>
Total loads					788

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BROOKS,

Inspector of Nuisances, &c.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the Year 1914.

		NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICES BY		NUISANCE REMAINING UNABATED
		Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority	
Dwelling-houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions	88	25	25	0	25	0	0
	{ Structural Defects	366	208	50	0	117	0	41
	{ Over-crowding	8	2	2	0	2	0	0
	{ Unfit for Habitation	49	7	5	2	5	1	1
	Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairies and Milkshops	35	2	2	0	2	0	0
	Cowsheds	112	22	22	0	22	0	0
	Bakehouses	59	7	7	0	7	0	0
	Slaughter-Houses	163	9	9	0	8	0	1
	Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashpits and Privies ...	84	31	31	0	29	0	2
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	41	24	24	0	24	0	0
	Water Closets	7	1	1	0	1	0	0
	House Drainage	{ Defective Traps	31	6	6	0	6	0
{ No Disconnection		21	5	5	0	5	0	0
{ Other Faults		116	36	36	0	33	0	3
Water Supply		162	21	19	2	17	2	2
Pigsties ...		47	11	11	0	11	0	0
Animals improperly kept		29	5	5	0	5	0	0
Offensive Trades		11	1	1	0	1	0	0
Smoke Nuisances		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	392	97	87	0	91	0	6	
Totals ...		1821	520	348	4	411	3	56

Complaints received	...	...	...	41
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	...	...	...	—
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	—
„ „ found adulterated	...	...	...	—
„ Water taken for analysis	...	...	...	29
„ „ Condemned as Unfit for Use	...	...	...	—

Precautions Against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	—
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	47
Schools „ „ „	...	2
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	—
Convictions „ „ „	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	—
Convictions „ „ „	...	—

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses and where?—No.

Number of new houses built in 1914—30.

General Character—Cottage Property.

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?—No.

Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II. of the Housing Regulations, 1910?—Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

Are records submitted to L.A. at each meeting?—Yes.

	Number.
Houses inspected	150
Section 17.	
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	10
Representations made	3
Closing Order made	1
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders	3
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	Nil
Houses demolished	5
Houses unfit but still occupied	1
Section 15.	
Defects reported	162
Defects remedied	120 & 48*
Notices served	Nil

* Remaining over from last year.